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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/815,149	03/30/2004	Frans Vandenbroek	A-2810-AL	8211
21378 7590 10/27/2010 APPLIED MEDICAL RESOURCES CORPORATION 22872 Avenida Empresa			EXAMINER	
			MCEVOY, THOMAS M	
Rancho Santa M	Rancho Santa Margarita, CA 92688		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3731	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			10/27/2010	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/815,149	VANDENBROEK ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	THOMAS MCEVOY	3731	
The MAILING DATE of this communication appeared for Reply	ppears on the cover sheet with the	e correspondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REP WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR dafter SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perio - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statu. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mail earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be d will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS froute, cause the application to become ABANDO	ON. timely filed om the mailing date of this communication. NED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ Th Since this application is in condition for allow closed in accordance with the practice under	nis action is non-final. vance except for formal matters, p		
Disposition of Claims			
4) ☐ Claim(s) 10-18 and 24-29 is/are pending in the day of the above claim(s) is/are withdrest formula is/are allowed. 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 10-18 and 24-29 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and and are subject.	rawn from consideration.		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Examir 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) according a contract any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiration is objected to be a contracted to by the Examiration is objected to be a contracted to b	ccepted or b) objected to by the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Section is required if the drawing(s) is contact the drawing(s) is contact.	See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document of: 2. Certified copies of the priority document of: 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority document of the priority document of the copies of the priority document of the certified copies of the certified co	nts have been received. nts have been received in Applicationity documents have been received au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	ation No ived in this National Stage	
Attachment(s) 1) ☑ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) ☐ Interview Summa		
Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	Paper No(s)/Mail 5) Notice of Informa 6) Other:		

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DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on June 21st 2010 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
 - 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 - 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 - 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 - 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

4. Claims 10-18, 24, and 26-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ortiz et al. (US 5,163,945) in view of Allen et al. (US 5,354,304) or Mastri et al. (US 6,032,849).

Regarding claim 10, Ortiz et al. disclose a single clip jaw assembly adapted for use with a handle assembly in a surgical clip applier, comprising: a pair of jaws 24 adapted to receive a surgical clip, the jaws being movable between an open state (Figure 10) and a closed state (Figure 11); a pair of elongate support arms 40 each adapted to support an associated one of the jaws between the open state of the jaws and the closed state of the jaws; a bridge (at 51, Figure 9) disposed between the support arms to hold the jaws in an aligned relationship between the open state and the closed state; a housing 50 disposed over at least the bridge, the housing having a generally fixed relationship with the bridge while permitting movement of the jaws between the open state and the closed state, and the housing having no clip loading mechanism housed therein (Figure 9). Ortiz et al. fail to disclose that the housing has a coupling as claimed. Allen et al. and Mastri et al. teach that a handle assembly (10/12 of Allen et al. or 12/14 of Mastri et al. - where a "handle assembly" can be broadly defined given that Applicant's scissor arms 27 and 30 are disclosed as part of the handle assembly) having a central longitudinal axis (defined by member 12 of Allen et al. or 14 of Mastri et al.) can be removably and non-rotationally attached to a clip applier housing using a coupling 94 so that multiple, disposable clip applier units of varying size can be used with one handle assembly (col. 6, lines 27-31 of Allen et al. or col. 2, lines 17-24). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art in view of Allen et

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al. or Mastri et al. to have provided a coupling to the housing 50 of Ortiz so that multiple, disposable clip applier units of varying size could be used with one handle assembly (remaining portion of 50 and attached handle components). Ortiz et al. further disclose that the jaw assembly is configured to receive only a single surgical clip at a time, and the pair of jaws is adapted to receive a surgical clip exteriorly of the jaw assembly (evident from Figures 1-8). Regarding claim 11, the jaws, the support arms, and the bridge are integral and form a jaw component (evident from Figure 9). Regarding claim 12, the claimed phrase "wherein the housing the molded over the bridge" is being treated as a product by process limitation; that is, as set forth in MPEP 2113, product by process claims are not limited to the manipulation of the recited steps, only the structure implied by the steps. Once a product appearing to be substantially the same or similar is found, a 35 USC 102/103 rejection may be made and the burden is shifted to applicant to show an unobvious difference. MPEP 2113. The housing 50 appears to be structurally equivalent to an identical housing which is formed by being molded over the bridge. The housing 50 is capable of being formed by this process while maintaining all the structural features disclosed in the reference. Regarding claim 13, the arms are resilient between the open position of the jaws and the closed position of the jaws (col. 5, lines 19-20). Regarding claim 14, at least one of the arms is biased to maintain the jaws in the open position (col. 5, lines 19-20). Regarding claim 15, the arms are disposed generally in a plane separating a first side of the arms from a second side of the arms; and the housing is disposed with first portions adjacent the first side of the arms and second portions adjacent the second side of the arms (Figure 3). Regarding

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claim 16, the upper and lower hemispheres of the housing are adjacent to the arms as claimed and are included in the coupling. Regarding claim 17, the jaws are movable in the plane between the open state and the closed state (Figure 10 vs. Figure 11). Regarding claim 18, member 46/48 can be considered as the housing with member 58 being the coupling. The housing is generally fixed to the bridge. Member 48 has the first and second portions as claimed. The arms can be considered as the portions proximal of members 42. When member 48 is advanced forward, the arms move inward, away from contact with the sides of the housing except for the first and second portions (top and bottom of arms contacting member 48). Regarding claims 24 and 25, an analogous structure to the Allen et al. mounting stub 92 would need to be provided which is received by an aperture at the end of housing 50 (of Ortiz et al.). Mastri et al. also disclose mounting stubs 428 and apertures (e.g. 630a and 630b) as claimed which would need to be provided on the Ortiz et al. housing. Regarding claim 26, the coupling and mounting stub could be used to connect to a handle which is configured for use with a multiple-clip cartridge. Regarding claims 27 the support arms of Ortiz et al. extend through an opening in the distal end of the housing and the bridge is housed by the housing adjacent the proximal end (evident from Figure 3 of Ortiz et al. when considering that the area at/around reference 46 would be the proximal end of the housing as modified in view of Allen et al.). Regarding claim 28, no surgical clips are received into the housing (Figure 4 of Ortiz et al.). Regarding claim 29, in view of Mastri et al., the coupling would extend transverse to the housing longitudinal axis as claimed.

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Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed June 21st 2010 have been fully considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thomas McEvoy whose telephone number is (571) 270-5034. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 9:00-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Anhtuan Nguyen can be reached on 571-272-4963. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

7. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Thomas Mcevoy/ Examiner, Art Unit 3731

/Anhtuan T. Nguyen/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3731 10/23/10